

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article contained less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it had been sold and shipped as, and labeled butter, which was false and misleading, since it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat.

On June 21, 1932, the Waskow Butter Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant for reworking under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the food and drugs act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19979. Adulteration and misbranding of cheese. U. S. v. 68 Cheeses. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (Nos. 8076-A, 8078-A, 8080-A. F. & D. No. 28361.)

This action involved the shipment of quantities of cheese that was found to contain excessive moisture and to be deficient in fat.

On May 26, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 68 cheeses, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 11, 1932, by F. F. Marquardt, from Stratford, Wis., to Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Wisconsin Factory * * * Department of Agriculture Wisconsin State Brand."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance containing excessive moisture had been substituted in whole or in part for cheese, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, since it was invoiced as "Twins" and "D Daisies," and was sold under a contract containing the provision, "This cheese to be Wisconsin State Brand quality white cheese."

On July 20, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19980. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 9½ Boxes of Walnut Meats. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (Nos. 2048-A, 2049-A. F. & D. No. 28381.)

This action involved the shipment of a quantity of walnut meats, samples of which were found to be in part decomposed, moldy, and wormy.

On June 6, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine and one-half boxes of walnut meats, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by Leon Mayer, Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Los Angeles, Calif., to Denver, Colo., in part on or about April 8, 1932 and May 16, 1932, respectively, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On August 1, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*